

## TURKS BUTCHER 5000 REFUGEES. DEFEAT FRENCH

Eighty-five Armenian Girls Under American Care Are Massacred.

## FIRE ON U. S. MISSION Open War Between France and Turkey Indicated by Official Dispatches.

The most brutal of all Turkish atrocities—the massacre of from 5,000 to 10,000 Armenians and the murder of eighty-five Armenian girls, who were under the direct protection of an American mission house at Marash in Cilicia, Turkey—was reported yesterday to the State Department.

The massacre took place after fearful fighting between French and Turkish forces. The French were compelled to withdraw and the Turks descended on the unprotected city and began their butchery. Americans in the American College at Marash were fired upon when they offered to mediate between the Turks and the French. They were told it was a national and not a local affair.

**Americans Out of Danger.** It is believed here that all Americans are out of danger, and they are understood to have left Marash with the French forces.

All the American government can do under the circumstances is to forward a protest to the Ottoman government through Admiral Mark Bristol, who is the American High Commissioner to Turkey, and is stationed at Constantinople.

The only assistance in sight for the Americans in the new war zone is the presence of a few torpedo destroyers in the Eastern Mediterranean, that are under the command of Admiral Bristol. The dispatches to the State Department indicate there is open war at present between France and Turkey. It has been reported, though not verified here as yet, that both Great Britain and France will send large forces to Asia Minor immediately. If this is not done, the French retreat now in progress may at any moment be turned into a rout.

**Destroyers May Be Dispatched.** The nearest point at which succor could be given the retreating French forces, together with the American and Armenian forces, is Alexandretta Bay, which lies south of Marash. The French forces are retreating in this direction. The American destroyers may be sent there to care for the American citizens.

The State Department's announcement, which it declared, was received from a reliable source regarding conditions in Cilicia, Turkey, is a graphic account of the atrocities. It follows in full:

"The Turks cut the railroad beyond Adana.

"Fighting began near Marash on the 26th between French and Turkish troops.

**American Car Fired On.** "On the same day an American car proceeding to Aintab and having five Americans and a French officer as passengers was several times fired upon by Turks, but no one was really injured and all six returned to Marash. On the following day in the city of Marash a regular battle began between Turks and French and did not cease before the 10th, when the French withdrew owing to the fact that they were greatly outnumbered by the Turks.

"Prior to the beginning of the regular fighting between the French and the Turks, the latter had commenced massacring Armenians at Marash and vicinities, and before the eyes of responsible foreigners at Marash they committed horrible atrocities. It was estimated at that time that the number of killed exceeded 5,000, and it is feared that as many have been killed since then. Some of the mutilated victims succeeded in escaping, and the tortures of children and women have been reported. Turks have destroyed the Armenian parts of the city, as well as the churches, and they are frequently burning the dead in lime kilns.

**Girls Taken From Home.** "At Marash Americans were running a rescue home for Armenian girls. On the 7th that house was sacked and eighty-five girls were murdered. On the same day the mountain cottage of the missionaries, as well as the building of the Near East Farm were burned. "Americans in the American College at Marash were fired upon, and when they offered to mediate between the Turks and the French, the former sent them a letter stating that this was not a local, but a national affair, and that the demand of the commander-in-chief of the Turkish national army, was that the French should surrender.

"On the 9th when the French withdrew from Marash about 2,000 Armenians left with them on foot. But many Armenians, mostly women and children, were unable to reach their destination as they died in snow storms during the three days' journey from Marash to Adana. The following Americans left Marash with them and arrived at Adana safely on the 15th instant: Mr. Clifton and Misses Dougherty, Elkins, Powers and Shultz. A national affair, and that the demand of the commander-in-chief of the Turkish national army, was that the French should surrender.

## Wants to Break His Own Record



MAJ. R. W. SCHROEDER.

Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 29.—Congratulations continued to pour in today to Maj. Schroeder, who on Friday established a new world's altitude record in his La Pere airplane.

Maj. Schroeder declared he was feeling fine today, little inconvenience or pain bothering him as a result of shock and injuries received when he climbed to 67 degrees below zero at 36,020 feet.

"While I have not yet begun to make any plans for further flights, I can say that as soon as possible I will undertake another attempt to smash my own record," Schroeder declared.

## PENROSE SEES JOHN T. KING IN FLORIDA

Former Manager of Gen. Wood Confers With Pennsylvanian.

Stuart, Fla., Feb. 29.—Under the influence of the warm sun and the genial climate, United States Senator Penrose is showing some improvement in his condition. He is able to take a short walk around the grounds of the bungalow up at the High Point Gun Club, near Sewall, where he is staying.

As the Senator improves, the politicians who are sojourning in Florida seek his company. Early in the list of callers was John T. King, of Bridgeport, Conn., member of the National Republican Committee. They have renewed the friendship which was broken four years ago, when King insisted on too much recognition for the Roosevelt independents.

The visit of Congressman King is of more than ordinary interest, because Mr. King recently retired as manager of the campaign for Gen. Leonard Wood for President. King's friends claim that his influence is so great among the strong followers of Col. Roosevelt that he is enabled to control 100, if not more, delegates to Republican national conventions who would follow his leadership.

The conference between the two was so interesting that the Connecticut congressman was requested to return on next Tuesday of Wednesday and participate in a dinner at Senator Penrose's bungalow at which some other leading national figures will be present.

The Connecticut congressman refused to discuss why he quit Gen. Wood after declaring that he was sure to win the nomination. After the dinner next week by Senator Penrose, Mr. King will go North and straighten out his lines and also carry the news from the Penrose bungalow as to how the Senator feels on the Presidential situation.

(Public Ledger Service)

## AIRMAN PLANS DAILY JUMPS FROM PLANE

Beginning today, Charles F. Willis, Chicago, will make a parachute drop of 1,200 to 2,000 feet from an airplane to some point in the heart of the city each afternoon this week.

Willis is here to demonstrate to army and navy officials a new type of parachute. The contrivance is fastened to the body like a life belt. It can be opened in one and one-half seconds.

A demonstration was made before officials of the Army Air Service and members of Congress last Wednesday. Willis dropped 1,000 feet in a forty mile wind.

**Nine Ill from Plum Pudding.** New York, Feb. 29.—The Board of Health today had under analysis samples of canned plum pudding, Frank Humphrey, of St. Paul, his wife and seven children became violently ill after partaking of the pudding. Physicians said all would recover.

## PACT ALLIANCE OF HITCHCOCK DEBATE ISSUE

Nebraskan's Text Amendment Viewed as Shrewd Move.

## KELLOGG IN ATTACK Reservation if Adopted May Involve Preamble Fight.

By ROBERT T. BARRY.

The Senate will vote this afternoon on a substitute reservation proposed by Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, which Republican Senators regard as a textual amendment to the treaty of peace. On the wording of this reservation and the possibility that it may be supported by the Republican irreconcilables is based the charge by Senator Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, that Hitchcock and Senator William E. Borah have entered into an "unholy alliance" to defeat the treaty.

**Charge Expected Again.** Reiteration of the Kellogg charge may be expected today. The Senator from Minnesota has stated that adoption of the Hitchcock reservation would require resubmission of the treaty and that he would not vote for ratification were it adopted. Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin, and other "mild reservation" Republicans feel the same way about it.

The further charge is made that Hitchcock will seek the support of Administration Democrats for his reservation in the hope that the irreconcilables' vote would give it a majority. Then, it is argued, he would have something as obnoxious to the Republican reservationists as the Lodge reservation on Article X is to the President, and might

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## DRYS TO FIGHT LIBERAL MOVE

Wheeler Says Attempt of Wets to Modify Volstead Act Will Fail.

The Antisaloon League will make a fight within both the Democratic and Republican parties to prevent adoption of a plank for modification of the Volstead enforcement act, according to an announcement yesterday by Wayne E. Wheeler, general counsel of the prohibition organization.

Reports which have reached members of Congress in recent days have indicated a decided reaction against nation-wide prohibition, and there has been a tendency among political leaders to feel out this movement to determine the practicability of declaring in the party platforms for light wines and beer.

"Any political party that puts a plank into its platform to repeal a part of the Constitution with this backing will meet with overwhelming defeat" is Mr. Wheeler's answer to this movement. "Even wet leaders admit they cannot elect two-thirds of Congress to re-submit the question this next year."

Mr. Wheeler also said that the defeat in the courts of the fight for a referendum on prohibition in Colorado meant that this phase of the "wet" battle had been lost, as thirty-seven States had decided against or were not able under the law to hold a referendum on the matter. (Public Ledger Service.)

## VIENNA OIL SUPPLY HELD UP IN POLAND

Vienna, Feb. 29.—Owing to the refusal of the Czechoslovak authorities to grant the necessary transit permits for tank trains, Poland is being prevented from executing contracts to supply German-Austria with gasoline and heavy oil for fuel.

The refusal for which no reason is given, places Vienna in a critical position as only two or three days stock is left. This is a forcible illustration of the obstacles constantly impeding the trade relations of the new states with German-Austria and between themselves.

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## Mrs. John Wanamaker Quite Seriously Ill

(By Herald Leased Wire.) Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 29.—Mrs. John Wanamaker is seriously ill from pleurisy here. Mrs. Wanamaker, wife of the merchant and mother of Rodman Wanamaker, is 84 years old. While there is no immediate danger, the physicians are gravely concerned about her condition.

John Wanamaker, Rodman Wanamaker and other members of the family are passing virtually all of their time with her here.

## Post in Cabinet All He Desires, Palmer Asserts

Philadelphia, Feb. 29.—The Presidency of the United States has no lure for Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. He made this clear today in the first public statement he has made regarding the subject since he was first talked of as a possible candidate.

"My ambition was satisfied when I became Attorney General," said Mr. Palmer. "I have positively no Presidential aspirations."

## SOVIET VICTORY SEEN IN POLICY ALLIES FOLLOW

Political Coup Before Supreme Council Equals Military Successes.

London Times-Public Ledger Service. Special Cable Dispatch. (Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Co.) Stockholm, Feb. 29.—A Swedish official in touch with the leading men of Bolshevik Russia declares that the decision of the supreme council in London on its future policy toward Russia can be regarded as the greatest political victory of the Soviet government, equalling its military successes on all army fronts. The press here in general is of the opinion that the commercial effects of the decision are not great, and that it will take a long time for the opening up of trade with Russia to produce practical results as the difficulties of transport under a system of exchanges in kind are almost impossible.

Members of the Russian commercial delegation at Reval declared categorically to Estonian business men that the Soviet government is prepared to pay for all purchases in gold.

**No Basis of Exchange.** It cannot treat on a basis of exchanges in kind, as the difficulties of transport render it impossible to collect country produce in city centers where it can be delivered in exchange for foreign goods; that trading independently with the cooperative societies is out of the question, as these under direct government authority are exclusively represented in the Baltic region by the commercial delegation at Reval, which is prepared to negotiate for the purchase of what Russia principally wanted—railway rolling stock and agricultural machinery. They are already negotiating with British and American commercial agents for the acquisition of some of those.

Trotsky was among the first in Russia to realize the immense importance of remedying the deplorable state of the railway transports. Leaving the supreme command of the army to Gen. Polivanov, the minister of war, and Gen. Brusilov, commander-in-chief on the western front, he has taken in hand the organization of railway traffic, mobilizing a whole army corps for the repairing of lines and for working in factories to produce rolling stock.

**Military Organized Industry.** The strongest militarism he has enforced in the army, creating powerfully disciplined and efficiently officered forces out of unruly revolutionary elements, is now brought to bear on these military organized industrial contingents which are heavy paid but made to work at high speed for twelve hours a day.

When Trotsky, then merely Leiba Bornstein, political reformer, was in exile in Vienna in 1896, he was well known in the Cafe Central as a first-rate chess player and used to earn his daily meal there by solving lessons in clever moves on the chess board. He is now using the Russian proletariat as the available pawns. He is politicizing the soldiery into a well disciplined, efficient army, and lazy workmen, bent solely on meetings and noisy demonstrations, into hard-working, industrial laborers.

**Rolling Stock Needed.** Whether this will suffice the all-powerful Trotsky to restore the dilapidated railway system to proper efficiency, is another question. It will depend chiefly on how far he succeeds in obtaining large consignments of rolling stock from abroad. Considerable orders for sections of machinery, component parts for repairing locomotives and railway carriages have been placed in Finland and in Estonia but these are only drops in the ocean compared with the vast requirements. The strategic advantage of the industrial strike and lockout in Sweden, he has, by offering high wages and special indemnities, endeavored to enervate. Acts of wholesale massacre consequently are diminishing. Those who have lost most in authority and prestige are the formerly all-powerful local commissaries and babbling political agitators. The army will be based on the officers being of the imperial regime. The workmen are bound to work.

Trotsky's proud boast to the Soviet assembly that he would enroll the whole population of Russia to serve the Soviet either in the army or in industry, is in a fair way of being realized. All active opponents have been mostly exterminated or have fled. Acts of wholesale massacre consequently are diminishing. Those who have lost most in authority and prestige are the formerly all-powerful local commissaries and babbling political agitators. The army will be based on the officers being of the imperial regime. The workmen are bound to work.

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While Federal control of schools would be a cure, he says, because the inevitable effect of Federal control is to standardize, Secretary Lane points out that "we might as well do something less for our girls than we do for our boys."

Lane declares, and he explains without training the Constitution or bankrupting the Treasury.

## LANE DEFENDS CABINET HEADS' LACK OF POWER

In His Final Report, Criticizes Poor Organization of Government.

## TELLS OF REMEDY Insurance Against Disability and Quick Promotion Needed.

The United States government is too poorly organized in Washington to grapple successfully with the great problems in its hands, says the final report of Franklin K. Lane, retiring after seven years' service as Secretary of the Interior, which was tendered to the President yesterday.

Characterizing the Capital as rich in brains and character, the retiring Cabinet officer declares his observation has been that ability is pressed to a point of paralysis because of an infinitude of detail and unwillingness of the great body of public servants to take responsibility.

"Everyone seems to be afraid of everyone," he states. "The self-protective sense is developed abnormally, the creative sense atrophies. Trust, confidence, enthusiasm—these simple virtues of all great businesses are the ones most lacking in government organization."

**Too Much Red Tape.** "We have so many checks and brakes upon our work that our progress does not keep pace with the nation's requirements. We could save money for the government if we had more discretion as to how we should use that given us."

Lane ventures the opinion that doubled salaries would be a means of bringing home to high administrative officials the responsibility resting with them.

"For the body of civil servants," he asserts, "there should be a quicker promotion or discharge and a sure insurance when disability comes. For the higher administrative officers there should be salaries twice as high as those now given and they should be made to feel that they are the same ones responsible for the work of the department; the head being merely an adviser and a constructor of policies."

Adding emphasis to his assertion, in effect, that too many details are cluttering up government machinery, the retiring secretary goes on to say that "as matters are now devised there are too few in the government whose business it is to plan."

"Every man is held to details, to the narrower view, which comes too often to be the department view or some sort of parochial view. We need for the day that is upon us study the problems of the time and test their capacity at meeting them."

**Need Opportunity.** "In a word, we need more opportunity for planning, engineering, statesmanship above and more fixed authority and responsibility below."

Lane describes Washington as "a combination of political caucus, drawing room and civil service bureau," containing "statesmen who are politicians and politicians who are not statesmen." But despite the Capital's great wealth of high intelligence and character, and a general aim to be honest beyond any commercial standard, the Californian declares his opinion that fewer men, but of larger capacity, could conduct Uncle Sam's government more efficiently than now is the case.

Among recommendations made in his report Secretary Lane urges that a great national university be established in Washington, in which would be centralized the learning and intelligence of the nation. It should be a university not fashioned and organized after the style of Harvard, Yale or Columbia, in which the youth are taught, he says, but a great heart for all the sciences, and women interested in the special themes with which it would have to time to deal. It should have no faculty and no set year. But throughout the year those most distinguished in certain branches of knowledge should be brought here to give of their learning to a body of students interested especially in those certain subjects.

One vital purpose of the university would be the quick dissemination to all parts of the country of the latest revelations in science and the newest methods in the arts, coming first-hand from the master. A few thousands dollars would make a beginning for such an institution, Lane declares, and he presses the hope that some day Congress will enable the Interior Department to make Washington the school center of the country.

In urging that Washington be made the clearing house for the best methods in teaching, Lane points out that it now requires from ten to twenty years for ideas to pass from one State to another, because there is "influence, no one central authority which can make known to all the schools the discoveries made by a few."

While Federal control of schools would be a cure, he says, because the inevitable effect of Federal control is to standardize, Secretary Lane points out that "we might as well do something less for our girls than we do for our boys."

Lane declares, and he explains without training the Constitution or bankrupting the Treasury.

## Less Than 100 Hear Jastrow Defend Mind Against Spirit In Reply to Sir Oliver Lodge

By GEORGE FERRY MORRIS. Pol's Theater is a rather large and inhibiting place to talk to less than 100 people. But Prof. Joseph Jastrow did it yesterday afternoon without seeming to be at all disturbed by the striking contrast between his appeal as a propagandist against "spiritism" and Sir Oliver Lodge's appeal in its behalf.

The Briton had his thousands, the Wisconsin psychologist his "remnant," rational and non-superstitious, as he would say. To analyze the audience would be more difficult than in the case of Sir Oliver Lodge's crowds. Women were fewer relatively. The reason, according to the lecturer, is not difficult to explain. They are more emotional, more easily "willing to believe" what they want to believe, than men.

**Facile as Well as Deadly.** Through all the ages, among all the manifestations of what is called "spiritism" or the occult, woman, according to the Wisconsin investigator, has "not only been more deadly, but more facile than the male." She has furnished the largest number of "mediums."

It is only when "controls" are brought in that man is allowed to emerge as a factor in the process. Naturally, therefore, women did not rush to hear Prof. Jastrow, either those who are heterodox transcendentalists of the newer cults or orthodox adherents who look with disfavor upon discussion of the subject of immortality in terms of physics, psychology or telepathy.

There was one clergyman present taking notes, one army officer, a few local scientific men, and the rest were plain civilians. What did they hear?

**Resume of Changes.** First, a resume of the changes wrought in alchemy, astrology and other pseudo sciences by the discovery of a real scientific method which, when applied, so Prof. Jastrow says, to the study of the history of man's physical evolution, works as great a change, and confirms most psychologists in the opinion that to argue for spiritual communications now is to turn to primitive barbaric fables. It is revision, rather than advance.

Then came a compact summary of the rise of modern spiritualism in the United States, its spread to England, and now the recurrent wave, induced in part by the war. The part played by the French prior to the revolution and afterward in creating beliefs in animal magnetism and mesmerism were described, and attention called to the fact that no less a personage than Daniel Webster headed a petition which brought a French mesmerist before Congress to give a formal address.

**Report is Negative.** Prof. Jastrow reminded his hearers of the work of the Seibert commission of the University of Pennsylvania and the Stanford investigation at Leland-Stanford University, which, under the direction of trained men, had investigated the spiritist phenomena and reported negatively. He made it clear that as a psychologist and speaking for a group of them, who have sent him forth to trail Sir Oliver Lodge, he discounts considerably the findings of the Society of Psychical Research, if for no other reason, because so many of the eminent men who have been connected with it are "psychists, and not psychologists. He argues that as psychists they cannot know all the quirks, deceptions, eccentricities, subnormal manifestations of the human mind. They deal with quite other mediums."

**Only Few Assent.** Consequently, for this reason, as well as because he is not certain of the entire reliability of the mediums employed by the Society of Psychical Research, including the famous Mrs. Piper, he does not accept arguments drawn from its proceedings by Sir Oliver Lodge as conclusive. He did not question Mrs. Piper's honesty, but he believes that her evidence can be accounted for by ways other than supernatural.

His estimate of the relative number of men of science who, having won distinction, now agree with Sir Oliver Lodge and the Society of Psychical Research, is that where one approves, 999 dissent. As a moralist, therefore, as well as a psychologist specializing in such phenomena, he feels it his duty to combat the Lodge championship of what he, Jastrow, believes to be superstitious and to be used for fraudulent ends by many persons, a movement as repugnant to genuinely religious men, he claims, as it is to scientific men.

## CARDINAL EN ROUTE ON SOUTHERN TRIP

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 29.—Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by Very Rev. George Dougherty, of the Catholic University, Washington, left Baltimore today for New Orleans, where he will visit his brother, John T. Gibbons, a grain merchant. It was feared a few days ago that the cardinal might be obliged to postpone his trip, as he had contracted a heavy cold. He was confined to his room for three days, and visitors were not permitted to see him.

However, he seemed to be in the best of spirits today when he started on his journey South. He was assisted down the steps of his home to a waiting motor car, but this was not because of his weakness, but rather to keep him from slipping on the snow. The cardinal expects to be in the Southern city about two weeks.

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## SCHOOL BERTH DECLINED BY DR. CONDON

Cincinnati Educator Offered District Superintendency By Van Schaick.

News that Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of Cincinnati schools, had been offered and refused the post of District school superintendent, was received here last night. The place was tendered him by Dr. John Van Schaick, Jr., president of the District Board of Education, at the school superintendent's convention in Cleveland last week.

Announcement of the offer and its refusal was made by Dr. Condon at Cincinnati yesterday.

"I do not wish to leave Cincinnati," he said. "At the request of Dr. Van Schaick, I did talk over the matter with him, but I feel that my place is with the Cincinnati schools."

The news of Dr. Condon's refusal is interesting, in view of the statement made by Dr. Van Schaick upon his return from Cleveland, that he had not been specially commissioned to attend the convention for the purpose of choosing a successor to Prof. Thurston.

Dr. Van Schaick refused to comment on Dr. Condon's refusal of the offer last night.

"Until the pending congressional investigation of the District schools is completed, I do not want to comment at all on the school situation in Cleveland," he said.

Previous to his making the offer to Dr. Condon Dr. Van Schaick understood to have conferred with Cleveland educators, who unanimously recommended Condon as the man for the post.

## FIGHT ADVISED FOR IRISHMEN

Britain Will Not Give in, Rep. W. E. Mason Tells Friends.

"England is running the United States," declared Representative William E. Mason, of Illinois, last night in an appeal for the freedom of Ireland before the Friends of Irish Freedom at 601 E. street northwest.

"The United States," said Representative Mason, "is aiding every other small country to secure the right of self-determination, but when it comes to Ireland that sort of thing just isn't done."

"We had to fight Great Britain for our freedom," he said, "and Ireland will have to do likewise. We are rid of a Kaiser and a czar and the remaining kings have any sense they would step down. Great Britain is riding for a fall."

**Irish Like Hindus.** This desire of England to rule other people will get her into serious trouble. She has made a mess of things in India. The Irish are still in slavery, as are the Hindus.

"Why can't England do the same with Ireland as the United States did with Cuba?" asked Representative Mason. "We hauled down our flag on the little island and allowed the brown men the right to govern themselves. When the war broke out the brown men put their guns in order twenty-four hours after Congress declared war on Germany."

**Speaks of Revolution.** "When I introduced a resolution in the Senate to free Cuba," said Representative Mason, "I was called a traitor to my country. But the resolution regarding Ireland which I introduced in the House will go through. They can't chloroform my child while I am around. They may put off matters from day to day, but the measure is going through."

The Representative was enthusiastically cheered. He introduced Dr. N. S. Hardiker, editor of "Young India," who made an appeal for freedom of India. Dr. Hardiker recounted a series of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the British government in India.

**Thieve Rob Show Window.** Clothing valued at \$125 was stolen from a window of a store at 330 F street yesterday morning. The thieves smashed the plate glass window in order to obtain the clothing.

**French Flier Makes Record.** Paris, Feb. 29.—The French aviator Casle today made a new airplane speed record when he covered a distance of 233 kilometers in one hour.

## TRAINS RUN ON SCHEDULES AS ROADS GO BACK

Transfer of 240,000 Miles Of Steel Highways Causes No Interruption.

## I. C. C. READY TO ACT Body Prepares to Consider Applications for New Increases in Rates.

At 12:01 o'clock this morning the railroads of the United States, with over \$1,300,000,000 of the government's money invested in them, went back to their original 2,000 managers without any formality whatever, concluding the biggest experiment in government operation and control ever attempted.

The roads are valued at between \$15,000,000,000 and \$20,000,000,000 and cover 240,000 miles. The government has paid in rentals \$940,000,000 a year and still faces a deficit of \$715,000,000.

During the twenty-six months of government operation the railroads have been kept in excellent condition, with the exception that the normal amount of new equipment and rolling stock has not been purchased, but Director General Hines declared that war conditions prevented this.

**Public Unconscious of Change.** The traveling public was conscious of no change as the transfer became effective. "It just naturally happened," said Director Hines, who slept soundly during the transfer.

At a few minutes after midnight the telegraph wires began to hum with messages from chief to chief directing the transfer of control. Practically all the men who managed the roads under government control were on the job. Schedules remained the same. The joint operation of ticket offices will go on in most cities the same as if no change had been made, at least for a while.

In one sense the change is entirely a matter of bookkeeping. This morning the entire force of the Railroad Administration is at work on the books while the owners of the roads are tackling the gigantic task of remanaging their properties.

**Largest Turnover in History.** The transfer, which is termed "the largest industrial turnover in history," will require the attention of the Railroad Administration for an indefinite period, but Director Hines expects that the most important details of the change will be completed shortly after May 1. The offices of the Railroad Administration here will continue their work as well as throughout the country as long as is necessary, but with only a skeleton force.

Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission already have been at work estimating the amount of the huge freight and passenger rate increases which will be necessary to bring in sufficient revenue to guarantee a 5½ per cent return. It is probable that the President will increase the personnel of the commission to cope with the problem of rate increases. It is estimated that an increase in freight rates of 20 per cent will be necessary and that a slight increase in passenger rates will also be necessary.

**Brotherhood Leaders Met.** Coincident with the transfer of the railroads the executives of all the big railroad brotherhoods met here last night to frame a reply to the proposal of the President to lay their demands for increased wages before the board of mediation which shortly is to be appointed. The brotherhoods, representing more than 2,0